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CEADIR
Climate Economic Analysis for
Development, Investment, and Resilience

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT: FISCAL YEAR 2016 QUARTER I OCTOBER 1, 2015 – DECEMBER 31, 2015 THE CEADIR PROJECT

Contract No.: AID-OAA-I-12-00038
Task Order: AID-OAA-TO-14-00007

Submitted January 14, 2016

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Abt Associates Inc.

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**Bureau for Economic Growth, Education, and
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Prepared for the CEADIR project by Crown Agents USA, Ltd, Washington, D.C., with Abt Associates.

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CONTENTS

Contents.....	i
List of Tables.....	ii
Acronyms.....	iii
1. Executive Summary	1
1.1 CEADIR Project Overview.....	1
1.2 Summary of FY16 Q1 Project Activities and Future Plans.....	1
2. Contract Administration	4
2.1 Overview.....	4
2.2 Administrative Procedures.....	4
2.2.1 Tracking and Reporting Funding Obligated, Spent, and Remaining.....	4
2.3 Project Management Team and Overview.....	4
3. CEADIR FY16 Q1 Activities and Deliverables.....	5
3.1 Country and Regional Activities	5
3.1.1 ECAM Clean Energy Finance and LEDS Support	5
3.1.2 Jamaica LEDS Support.....	6
3.1.3 Mexico Energy Assessment Support.....	7
3.1.4 Peru – Support for Using Bonds to Develop Climate Friendly Infrastructure	10
3.1.5 Bangladesh Climate Finance Situation Analysis.....	11
3.2 CEADIR Global support Activities.....	11
3.2.1 Mangrove Economic and Policy Valuation Assessment	11
3.2.2 Infrastructure Impact Assessment on Sustainable Landscapes	11
3.2.3 CEADIR Climate Finance Activities.....	11
3.2.4 Support to LEDS Global Partnership	12
3.3 Project Management Activities.....	12
3.3.1 Bi-Weekly CEADIR Management Meetings.....	12
3.3.2 CEADIR YEAR I Annual Report.....	12
3.3.3 CEADIR YEAR II Annual Work Plan Report.....	12
3.3.4 CEADIR Project Profile.....	12
3.3.5 CEADIR Google Portal.....	12
3.3.6 CEADIR Webinar Series.....	12
4. Monitoring.....	13
4.1 Clean Energy (CE).....	13

4.2 Sustainable Landscapes (SL)	16
4.3 Adaptation (AD)	18
4.3.1 Overview	18
4.4 Reducing Gender Gaps	20

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: FY16 Q1 CEADIR Activities and Deliverables Summary.....	2
Table 2: FY 2016 CEADIR Financial Report as of December 31, 2015	4
Table 3: Summary of Recommendations to Improve Energy Efficiency in Key Sectors.....	9
Table 4. Summary of FY16 Q1 CEADIR Discussion Series	13
Table 5: CEADIR's USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Clean Energy	14
Table 6: CEADIR's USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Sustainable Landscapes.....	16
Table 7: CEADIR's USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Adaptation.....	18

ACRONYMS

AD	Adaptation
BAU	Business as usual
CCN	Cooperating Country National
CD	Capacity development
CE	Clean energy
CEADIR	Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment, and Resilience
CELT	Clean Energy Lending Toolkit
CO	Contracting Officer
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contract Officer Representative
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DS	Department of State
E3	Bureau of Economic Growth, Education, and Environment
ECAM	El Salvador, Central America, and Mexico Regional Mission
EMS	Energy management systems
EP	Offices of Economic Policy
FAR	Federal acquisition regulations
FIs	Financial Institutions
FY	Fiscal year
GBV	Gender-based violence
GCC	Global Climate Change
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
ICT	Information and communications technology
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IP	Implementing partner
IT	Information technology
LGCC	General Law on Climate Change
LEDs	Low emission development strategies
LEDs GP	LEDs Global Partnership

LOE	Level of effort
LOP	Life of project
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MAC	Marginal Abatement Cost Curve
MRVs	Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MSTEM	Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy, and Mining
MWLECC	Ministry of Water, Land, Environment, and Climate Change
NDB	National Development Bank
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
PECC	Programa Especial de Cambio Climático (Special Climate Change Program)
PD	Project Director
PMP	Performance management plan
Q	Quarter
RFP	Request for proposal
SL	Sustainable landscapes
SLCP	Short-lived climate pollutant
SMS	Subject matter specialist
SOW	Scope of work
SWH	Solar water heating
TA	Technical assistance
TCN	Third Country National
TO	Task Order
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USG	United States Government
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VTC	Video teleconference

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a summary of the technical, communications, administrative, and management activities performed during the First Quarter (Q1) of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 for the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Climate Economic Analysis for Development, Investment, and Resilience (CEADIR) Project. It covers the time period from October 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015.

I.1 CEADIR PROJECT OVERVIEW

CEADIR helps USAID, partner governments, private sector, and civil society make the financial and economic case for investing in climate change mitigation and adaptation. It provides technical assistance and capacity development for assessments, economic analysis, planning, and mobilization of financing for Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). It spans all three global climate change (GCC) pillars— clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation. This global project is supported by the Bureau of Economic Growth, Education and Environment (E3) with core funds from the Global Climate Change Office (E3/GCC) in addition to mission buy-ins. The project is co-managed by the USAID E3/GCC and E3/EP Offices. It has a ceiling of \$19.3 million over the project life, which began on May 19, 2014. New buy-ins can be accepted through September 29, 2017 and the period of performance for existing buy-ins extends to September 29, 2020. The Crown Agents USA CEADIR Consortium includes the following partners:

- Crown Agents USA (Prime);
- Abt Associates;
- Bloomberg New Energy Finance;
- Connexus (Formerly AZMJ);
- Enclude Solutions, Ltd.;
- Engility/International Resources Group;
- Stockholm Environment Institute; and
- University of Michigan/ William Davidson Institute.

Dr. Eric Hyman (E3/EP) is the USAID CEADIR Contract Officer Representative (COR) and Activity Manager for Economic Analysis and Policy; Dr. Yoon Lee (E3/EP) is the Alternate COR. Arthur Muchajer is the Contract Officer (CO). Other USAID CEADIR Activity Managers include Zephyr Taylor (E3/GCC) who was replaced by Matthew Austin (E3/PCM) in December as the Activity Manager for Clean Energy Finance, Matthew Ogonowski (E3/GCC) for LEDS Clean Energy and Sustainable Landscapes, and Jonathan Cook (E3/GCC) for Adaptation. The CEADIR management team is led by Dr. Robert Voetsch (Project Manager, Crown Agents USA) with Dr. Marcia Trump (Chief of Party, Abt Associates), and Pablo Torres (Operations Manager, Crown Agents USA).

I.2 SUMMARY OF FY16 Q1 PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE PLANS

During FY16 Q1, CEADIR provided technical and capacity development support to several country and regional missions while continuing global technical support activities across all three GCC pillars. Table I

presents the range of country, regional, global, and management/communications activities carried out by CEADIR during the quarter.

Table 1: FY16 Q1 CEADIR Activities and Deliverables Summary

Activity Area	Description	Deliverables
COUNTRY AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES		
ECAM Clean Energy Finance and LEDS Support	CEADIR began implementing Phase II. Previously, in Phase I, CEADIR completed a desktop study and scoping mission, leading to recommendations on how USAID can mobilize CE financing in the region. Under phase II Activity 1, CEADIR held several meetings with USAID and DCA on requirements for a loan guarantee. In Activity 2, CEADIR received approval for translating into Spanish the Clean Energy Lending Toolkit (CELT) developed under the prior AILEG Project. Contracting of country experts and development of training materials were underway. Activity 3 is not yet scheduled to begin. Under Activity 4, CEADIR met with public and private energy entities in El Salvador and Honduras to identify technical assistance to overcome barriers to a clean energy market.	CEADIR Technical Assistance to Mobilize Clean Energy Investment in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras Activity 4 Meeting Notes (December 7-10, 2015) Presentation of requests received by CEADIR during Activity 4 mission trip
Jamaica Technical Assistance	CEADIR commenced dialogue with Government of Jamaica (GoJ) partners in relation to the development of climate resilient sector plans for agriculture, forestry, energy and transport. CEADIR also engaged with the GoJ to identify its staffing needs (Activity 4), and held sensitization meetings towards conducting Institutional Capacity Assessments (Activity 5). Lastly, CEADIR conducted recruitment efforts for Activity 1 and 3.	No deliverables
Mexico Energy Assessment	CEADIR revised its assessment of energy efficiency, financing, and carbon market mechanisms. This assessment identified promising activities that USAID could consider supporting in FY 2016-2021.	Final Mexico Energy Efficiency Assessment Report
Peru: Using Bonds and Other Financial Instruments to Develop Climate Friendly Infrastructure	CEADIR traveled to Peru to meet with stakeholders and the Mission and to assess the market for subnational and national, regionally focused climate bonds. CEADIR submitted a revised desktop study and a draft market assessment report to USAID.	Final Market Assessment Desktop Study Draft Peru Climate Bond Market Assessment

Bangladesh: Climate Finance Situation Analysis	CEADIR identified international and local staff for the assessment in collaboration with USAID/Washington and USAID/Bangladesh and submitted a draft work plan and budget.	Draft Work Plan and Budget
Mozambique: Green Infrastructure and Climate-Smart Housing Technical Support	USAID/Mozambique requested support for preparation of a cost-benefit analysis of green infrastructure and climate-smart housing in collaboration with their Coastal Cities Adaptation Program (CCAP).	No deliverables
GLOBAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES		
Climate Finance Strategic Assessment	USAID/GCC requested CEADIR conduct an assessment that identifies opportunities for climate finance interventions that are particularly relevant for USAID, across the three pillars and their respective subsectors. CEADIR submitted an early draft in mid-December for feedback.	Interim sections of the draft shared with USAID for feedback in November and December. Rough draft submitted in mid-December as requested by USAID for feedback.
Mangrove Economic and Policy Valuation Assessment	CEADIR received approval for the SOW and budget. Work began.	SOW and budget
Infrastructure Impact Analysis on Sustainable Landscapes	CEADIR received approval for the SOW for analyzing greenhouse gas (GHG) and economic effects of road development in a South American region and dam development in a Southeast Asian region. CEADIR submitted a budget for review.	SOW and budget
Support to LEDS Global Partnership	Two CEADIR staff delivered a training presentation at the LEDS Global Partnership annual conference in the Dominican Republic. The presentation covered “Financial Instruments and Innovative Risk Mitigation Instruments for Climate Financing” and facilitated various other conference sessions (see Section 3.4).	Training and associated presentation
CEADIR Project Profile	The CEADIR communications team began updating the project profile.	CEADIR project profile

CEADIR Google Portal	CEADIR improved the functionality of the CEADIR portal.	CEADIR portal revisions
CEADIR Webinar Series	Two CEADIR Series events were held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October: Effective Financial Instruments, Post-Paris • November: Planning and Financing Adaptation in Vulnerable Countries 	Webinar series presentations and evaluation reports ¹

2. CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

2.1 OVERVIEW

CEADIR contract administration support to USAID continued in FY16 Q1 with work on the CEADIR Year I Performance Report, the CEADIR Year II Work Plan, and the CEADIR project profile.

2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

2.2.1 TRACKING AND REPORTING FUNDING OBLIGATED, SPENT, AND REMAINING

Table 2: FY 2016 CEADIR Financial Report as of December 31, 2015

Financial Report as of December 31, 2015		
Obligated Funds		\$9,498,160
Expenditures		\$2,682,438
October 15	\$103,128	
November 15	\$146,225	
December 15	\$313,706	
Estimated Accruals	\$150,961	
Balance		\$6,815,722

2.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM AND OVERVIEW

The key project management and technical staff during the reporting period include:

¹ All recordings and presentation links are housed on USAID's Climatelinks YouTube channel at <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLlx7qQJhxSJHA2gIYEINz2O2VcglYqydQ>

Project Management

- Dr. Robert Voetsch as Project Manager
- Dr. Marcia Trump as Chief of Party
- Pablo Torres as Operations Manager

Technical Staff

- Gwendolyn Andersen (Clean Energy Investments)
- Michele Laird (Climate Change Adaptation Investments)
- Tulika Narayan (LEDS Advisor)
- Gordon Smith (Sustainable Landscape Investment)
- Glen Anderson (Adaptation and Finance)
- Alan Miller (Climate Finance Investments)
- Mikell O'Mealy (Adaptation)
- David Soroko (M&E)

Communications and IT Staff

- Leah Quin (Communications)
- Joan Steiger (Communications/Webinars)
- Rudolph Saint Jean (IT/CEADIR Portal)

Country Coordinators

- Alicia Hayman (Jamaica)
- Walter Jokisch (ECAM)

3. CEADIR FY16 Q1 ACTIVITIES AND DELIVERABLES

3.1 COUNTRY AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

3.1.1 ECAM CLEAN ENERGY FINANCE AND LEDS SUPPORT

The USAID/ECAM Mission requested support from CEADIR to provide technical assistance on financing clean energy analysis in Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. In FY16 Q1, the team began Phase II, which is composed of the following implementation activities: (1) Technical Support for Collaboration in the Development of Clean Energy Lending Products; (2) Local Financial and Institutional Capacity Development; (3) Technical Assistance to Increase Clean Energy Equity Investments (not yet started); and (4) Technical Assistance Support with Energy Sector Related Activities.

For Activity I, CEADIR held and facilitated meetings to explore opportunities for collaboration with international and US government stakeholders to develop new clean energy lending products. Gwendolyn Andersen (CEADIR ECAM Activity Manager) along with Walter Jokisch (CEADIR Regional Coordinator) and with Bernai Velarde (International Banking Sector and Finance Expert), Eric Naranjo (USAID/Peru), and Dr. Eric Hyman facilitated meetings between USAID/Washington, Manuel Cerrato and Jason Seuc from USAID/ECAM, and Jason Fleming from the USAID Development Credit Authority (DCA). The team learned the DCA cannot guarantee funds provided by multilateral development banks,

banks under significant government control, or equity funds. CEADIR set up meetings with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) during the quarter.

For Activity 2, Walter Jokisch, Diego de Velasco (International Banking Sector and Finance Expert), and Gwen Andersen interviewed and selected candidates from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to provide training on the CELT during FY16 Q1. With USAID/Washington, the project developed a protocol for translating the CELT into Spanish, with modifications according to the local context. CELT instructors Diego de Velasco and Bernai Velarde began developing training materials for the local experts. Diego de Velasco, Bernai Velarde, and Walter Jokisch reached out to banks in each country interested in receiving capacity development.

For Activity 4, Walter Jokisch and Santiago Enriquez traveled to El Salvador and Honduras from December 7-11, 2015. They met with energy sector-related entities and identified areas in which CEADIR can—with economic planning, analysis and modeling—help develop the capacity of government agencies and civil society organizations to promote clean energy. The main types of assistance requested by consulted stakeholders included capacity development to:

- *Review regulations for integration of power from renewable energy sources into the grid.* The regulations would govern issues such as tariffs paid to generators, the conditions under which power from renewable sources can flow into the grid, and the standards that generators must comply with to be connected to the grid.
- *Recommend policies, practices, and tools to help to obtain power from renewable sources at lower cost.* In particular, reverse auctions have been successfully used in Guatemala and other countries in Latin America to procure power from clean sources at lower costs, which could be replicated in Honduras.
- *Increase the availability of project finance for renewable energy.* To date, most projects have been funded through external resources from international companies or multi-lateral development banks, or loans, instead of cash flow generated by the projects themselves.
- *Mobilize resources for energy efficiency investments.* There may be potential energy savings opportunities in government buildings and municipal infrastructure that have not been made due to insufficient financial resources.

Deliverables: None

3.1.2 JAMAICA LEDS SUPPORT

CEADIR supports USAID/Jamaica and the GoJ in developing a low-carbon climate resilient development path. In FY16 Q1, CEADIR National Coordinator Dr. Alicia Hayman, the GoJ, USAID/Jamaica and USAID/Washington tentatively identified four areas for technical assistance:

- **Activity 1: LEDS modeling capacity building.** This activity will help build capacity within the GOJ and supporting organizations, like local universities, to conduct LEDS modeling. During FY16 Q1, Dr. Hayman met with the Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining (MSTEM) and Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change (MWLECC) to discuss planning, decision making, and LEDS modeling. MSTEM and MWLECC recommended conducting an initial LEDS modeling needs assessment and then providing capacity development assistance through “learning by doing” training.
- **Activity 2: Development of actions plans for climate-resilient energy, transport, waste and finance.** The mainstreaming of climate change in development planning is a priority in the National Climate Change Policy Framework. MWLECC requested to focus on the energy and transport sector plan development in FY 2016 followed by waste and finance sector plan

development in FY 2017. The GoJ confirmed its desire to develop climate resilient sector plans with mitigation and adaptation benefits. The GoJ also requested support for the agriculture and forestry sectors.

- **Activity 3: Monitoring and evaluation of energy sector and national climate change performance.** Dr. Hayman met with MSTEM to reconfirm their needs to develop the capacity of the GoJ to monitor and evaluate performance in clean energy and climate change mitigation. MSTEM wants a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework and plan to track performance of the National Energy Policy and three year National Energy Action Plans. CEADIR also prepared the terms of reference for an expert to help MSTEM prepare the M&E framework in consultation with its stakeholders.

Dr. Hayman also met with MWLECC and the Planning Institute of Jamaica to develop a framework for monitoring progress on addressing climate change. CEADIR will support the development of a national climate change M&E framework aligned with the National Development Plan – Vision 2030. This framework will also link with sectoral M&E plans being developed under Activity 2.

- **Activity 4: Capacity development of selected climate change ministries.** Dr. Hayman worked with the USG, MWLECC and MSTEM to discuss GOJ requests to CEADIR for staffing.

Deliverables: None

3.1.3 MEXICO ENERGY ASSESSMENT SUPPORT

The final report for the “Mexico Energy Efficiency Assessment for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation” was submitted during FY16 Q1.²

Key findings from the Mexico Energy Assessment include:

Mexico has made significant progress in the adoption of institutional frameworks for climate change action. One key milestone was the 2012 General Law on Climate Change (LGCC), which distributed responsibilities among federal and subnational governments to tackle climate change mitigation and adaptation. This law also established non-binding climate change mitigation goals. The 2015 Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) furthered the LGCC’s goals by committing the GOM to unconditionally reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) and short-lived climate pollutant (SLCP) emission by 25 percent below business as usual (BAU) by 2030 and up to 40 percent, contingent on international support (GOM, 2015).

Since the adoption of the first Special Climate Change Program in 2009, Mexican federal and subnational agencies have strengthened their capacity to develop climate change policies and programs, supported by sound scientific and technical analysis. Two federal administrations successfully adopted climate change programs that integrate the main elements of Mexico’s LEDS, including (1) a well-defined process with clear institutional roles and responsibilities; (2) a sound assessment of the current situation, including increasingly rigorous GHG inventories; (3) analysis of BAU scenarios and LEDS pathways; (4) prioritization of actions; and (5) implementation and monitoring of the Programa Especial de Cambio

² http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pa00kzcr.pdf

Climático (PECC). Subnational governments also enhanced their capacity to develop LEDS, although more institutional development is clearly needed.

Despite this important progress, institutional capacities require further development at the federal, state, and municipal subnational levels if the country is to achieve its climate change goals. Reducing Mexico's GHG emissions from the energy sector is indispensable to meet the country's climate change mitigation goals. Mexico emitted 748 million tCO₂e of GHG in 2010. Energy production and use was the largest source of emissions, accounting for 67.3 percent of total emissions. Transport contributed 22.2 percent of total electricity generation. Electricity generation was responsible for 21.8 percent of total emissions, followed by industry at 19 percent, electric power generation at 16 percent, and oil and gas at 11 percent (SEMARNAT, 2013).

Existing studies identified the largest GHG mitigation potential from greater efficiency in Mexico's transport sector, followed by industry, waste, and buildings. Except for waste, which includes the relatively costly improved treatment of wastewater, GHG reductions in the other sectors can underpin the transition to a low-emission development, while yielding important economic benefits. The largest opportunities for energy savings are in the transport and industrial sectors, which contributed the largest share of Mexico's GHG emissions and are poised to contribute an even larger share in the future. While emissions reductions from municipal services (including waste management and buildings) seem relatively modest, they were identified as priority sectors by consulted stakeholders. In addition to helping Mexico's achieve its mitigation goals, they would yield important co-benefits, including economic savings and improved local environmental conditions. This report provides recommendations to achieve GHG emissions reductions and energy savings, including specific areas of opportunity in four key sectors, as summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of Recommendations to Improve Energy Efficiency in Key Sectors

Transport and Urban Development	Reducing the use of private vehicles and improving the efficiency of the vehicle stock through scrappage programs, school bus programs and other shared transportation initiatives, parking meters and other demand management interventions, and improvements in efficiency of government-owned vehicle fleets.
	Improving accessibility, security, and quality of public transport through public transport integration, introduction of peak-pricing strategies, and reduction of gender-based violence (GBV) in public transport.
	Promoting sustainable urban development to reduce the need for motorized vehicles through the development of financial mechanisms for denser urban development, facilitation of public-private partnerships (PPPs) for urban mobility, and mobilization of finance for public transportation and protected bicycle lanes.
Industry	Promoting energy management systems (EMS) by helping key energy efficiency stakeholders assess the pros and cons of different energy efficiency standards and working with financial institutions to link credit lines to EMS so that results are monitored and transaction costs reduced.
	Expanding energy efficiency insurance in other sectors and with other technologies, particularly by helping develop easily accessible and understandable standardized contracts that can be signed by medium enterprises and providers of energy efficiency technology.
	Expanding energy efficiency gains by working with SMEs that sell to large firms interested in improving the energy and environmental performance of the suppliers and distributors in their value chains.
	Promoting energy audits and improved management by reducing carbon taxes for firms that make substantial energy efficiency improvements.
	Helping the federal and state governments set up financing windows for energy efficiency projects within a public-private trust fund for priority industries.
Municipal services	Expanding power generation from solid waste management by providing municipal officials with access to technical resources, including technical assistance on available technologies and alternative financial and market mechanisms that can be adopted to fund this type of project.
	Replicating best practices for energy efficiency improvements in public lighting and water pumping, potentially through the establishment of networks that provide technical assistance and on-the-spot support. Networks could include publicly-funded hotlines and information hubs or brokers that collect a fee for structuring the projects by bringing together different financial and technical service providers.
	Conducting rapid energy assessments for municipal buildings and linking financial instruments and market mechanisms to realize the investment on energy savings in buildings with highest return of investment.
	Facilitating implementation of pre-identified projects by providing financial and technical support for feasibility studies, and leveraging financial resources, and

	reducing risks and transaction costs.
Buildings	Deploying solar water heating (SWH) by bringing local governments together with installers to develop a program to install SWH in residential and commercial buildings; develop new financial and market mechanisms to make SWH more attractive (such as adding the cost of an assessment and installation to property's tax bills); and support program for female-headed households that would be more likely to accept advice and services from female technicians.
	Establishing and enforcing energy-efficient building codes and strengthen the capacity of public officials, engineers, and architects to apply better construction techniques and energy-efficient equipment; development of a program for energy-efficient buildings in commercial and public buildings; analyzing current compliance gaps and identifying good practices and developing a strategic compliance plan; and supporting financial analyses and market assessments for energy efficiency (as is done by the US Department of Energy's Better Buildings Program).
	Promoting green certification by replicating successful programs in large cities and developing a building labeling program.
	Preparing plans for the development and rehabilitation of industrial, commercial, and residential buildings, including abandoned buildings; and supporting a policy dialogue to improve the regulatory environment and incentives for these investments or help identify financing sources.
	Consolidating and structuring financing for energy efficiency in buildings, by helping domestic institutions structure debt and leverage financing for energy efficiency in new housing and retrofits by bundling and standardizing interventions and scaling up financing mechanisms.

Deliverable: Final Mexico Energy Efficiency Assessment for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation Report

3.1.4 PERU – SUPPORT FOR USING BONDS TO DEVELOP CLIMATE FRIENDLY INFRASTRUCTURE

USAID/Peru requested CEADIR technical support to conduct a desktop study, in- country market assessment, and initial recommended structure for the use of climate bonds for supporting the expansion of climate-friendly infrastructure. The purposes of these tasks included

- **Desktop study:** Overview of the existing bond market, potential green bond market, and barriers to its expansion.
- **Market assessment:** Detailed coverage of the opportunities and recommendations for a green bond structure and issuance to attract local private sector investment for regional and local climate-friendly infrastructure.

The assessment team traveled to Peru from September 27 to October 2. The team included Eric Naranjo (USAID/Peru), Zephyr Taylor (USAID/E3/GCC), Michèle Laird (CEADIR Activity Manager and Investment Advisor), and Pablo Torres (CEADIR Operations Manager and Technical Advisor), with support from Lawrence Szott (Sustainable Landscapes local consultant) and input from Fernando Gama (Evensen Dodge International). IDB's Federico Lau Pun and Jaime Fernandez-Baca joined the CEADIR team for many meetings, and IDB is interested in working with USAID to support the development of a climate bond market in Peru.

CEADIR recommended that USAID/Peru pursue a climate bond market development activity for financing and re-financing of climate-friendly infrastructure. Next steps recommendations include further engagement with the IDB on the market assessment findings and consultations with key counterparts. Activities could include capacity development of potential issuers like National Development Banks (NDBs) and select municipalities. An additional activity could structure an initial green bond issuance and work to build a pipeline of investable projects and include climate-friendly criteria in the Green Book and internal guidelines.

Deliverables:

- Revised Market Assessment Desktop Study
- Draft Peru Climate Bond Market Assessment Report

3.1.5 BANGLADESH CLIMATE FINANCE SITUATION ANALYSIS

The USAID/Bangladesh Mission approached CEADIR for support with a domestic climate finance situation analysis. CEADIR submitted a draft SOW and budget.

Deliverables: None.

3.2 CEADIR GLOBAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

During FY16 Q1, CEADIR provided USAID with technical assistance support for a) a mangrove economic and policy valuation assessment, b) an infrastructure impact assessment on sustainable landscapes, c) a climate finance assessment, and d) support to the LEDS Global Partnership.

3.2.1 MANGROVE ECONOMIC AND POLICY VALUATION ASSESSMENT

CEADIR will conduct cost-benefit analyses of sustainable use (regeneration or restoration) of mangroves in two different locations and compare sustainable use to an alternative use. Dr. Gordon Smith, Lindsay Foley, and Charlotte Mack began preparing an initial summary of methods for economic valuation of mangroves and summarizing reported values from literature. The team initiated outreach to USAID/Indonesia to locate two potential sites for analysis and identify in-country partners.

Deliverables: Mangrove Economic and Policy Valuation Assessment SOW and Budget

3.2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

The goal of this assessment is to analyze the economic and GHG effects of road construction and/or improvement on an area in South America and of dam building on an area in Southeast Asia. The analysis will seek empirical information on interactions across economic and land use sectors. CEADIR received approval for the SOW this quarter and submitted a budget for review.

Deliverables: Infrastructure Impact Assessments on Sustainable Landscapes SOW and Budget

3.2.3 CEADIR CLIMATE FINANCE ACTIVITIES

USAID/GCC asked CEADIR to prepare a general overview assessment of climate finance-related approaches that could generate impact at scale in developing countries. CEADIR received approval for the SOW this quarter. In early November, the team—led by Michèle Laird, with Alan Miller and Charlotte Mack—submitted an outline and held discussions with USAID. CEADIR submitted preliminary drafts of several sections this quarter.

Deliverables: None.

3.2.4 SUPPORT TO LEDS GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

Michèle Laird and Alan Miller gave a presentation at the Fourth Annual LEDS Global Partnership (LEDS-GP) meeting in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, Oct. 14-16 on "Financial Instruments and Innovative Risk Mitigation Instruments." The presentation provided an overview of international financial flows, dedicated climate finance, barriers to mobilizing climate finance, how public finance can be used to leverage private investment, risks (political, technical, market, and outcome), and potential solutions. Case studies were presented on a concentrating solar power project, geothermal project w, and climate bonds.

Alan and Michele also served as facilitators and rapporteurs in other LEDS GP training sessions on subsequent days. Alan facilitated a two hour training session titled "Innovative solutions to climate finance: Blended finance for private sector projects," organized by the World Bank Group and International Finance Cooperation (IFC), and attended by approximately 100 participants. Michele facilitated a two hour training session titled "How to mobilize private sector investment into low emission infrastructure," organized by the Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN) and attended by approximately 25 participants. Michele also facilitated another two hour training session titled "Renewable Energy Grid Integration," led by NREL and attended to by approximately 30 people.

A workshop report and individual presentations can be found at <http://ledsgp.org/resource/resources-from-leds-gp-annual-event-2015/>.

3.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

3.3.1 BI-WEEKLY CEADIR MANAGEMENT MEETINGS

Bi-weekly CEADIR management meetings were regularly held.

3.3.2 CEADIR YEAR I ANNUAL REPORT

The CEADIR Year I Annual Performance Report was submitted to USAID.

3.3.3 CEADIR YEAR II ANNUAL WORK PLAN REPORT

CEADIR received approval for the Year II Annual Work Plan.

3.3.4 CEADIR PROJECT PROFILE

The CEADIR communications team—led by Leah Quin and Joan Steiger—revised the project profile with updated content on CEADIR's work and the changes in USAID Activity Managers.

3.3.5 CEADIR GOOGLE PORTAL

CEADIR continued to make improvements and updates to content on its portal.

3.3.6 CEADIR WEBINAR SERIES

CEADIR hosted two in-person and webinar audiences. The October webinar drew 20 participants in person and 58 online. The November event drew a record-breaking 124 participants: 29 in person and 95 via webinar.

All recordings and presentation links are housed under USAID's Climatelinks YouTube channel, available at <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLlx7qQJhxSJHA2gIYEINz2O2VcglYqydQ>

Table 4. Summary of FY16 Q1 CEADIR Discussion Series

Summary of Discussion Series		
Date	Title	Speakers
Oct-20-2015	Effective Financial Instruments, Post-Paris	Alan Miller (CEADIR); Stacy Swann (Climate Finance Advisors, formerly World Bank, US Treasury); Maria Netto (World Bank)
Nov-10-2015	Planning and Financing Adaptation in Vulnerable Countries	Laura Wuertenberger (GIZ), John Furlow (State), James Bond (GCF), Jonathan Cook (USAID), Mikell O'Mealy (CEADIR)

Deliverables: See table of speakers and topics above.

4. MONITORING

In alignment with the Performance Management Plan (PMP), CEADIR has focused on gathering data on GCC indicators expected to result in non-zero values:

- 4.8.2-6 Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance,
- 4.8.2-14 Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance,
- 4.8.2-26 Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance
- 4.8.2-27 Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders, and
- 4.8.2-29 Number of person hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance.

The main issue with reporting indicators 4.8.2-14 and 4.8.2-26 is the implied need for initial capacity and end of activity institutional capacity assessments to measure changes in the capacity of assisted organizations. GCC has developed an optional tool for an institutional capacity assessment (ICA), which is currently being piloted. In some cases, where CEADIR is providing long-term direct capacity development services to governmental or nongovernmental clients, this may be an appropriate tool. This is the case in Jamaica, where the USAID mission has requested that CEADIR participate in the piloting of the ICA for GCC and has agreed to fund it. However, CEADIR often produces analytical products that are publicly available to a wide variety of users and it is not possible to attribute changes in their institutional capacity to the availability of these studies or financial resources are not available to conduct the optional ICAs.

4.1 CLEAN ENERGY (CE)

Table 5 lists the progress on the GCC required and optional indicators for the Clean Energy Pillar.

Table 5: CEADIR's USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Clean Energy

USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Clean Energy (updated on June 10, 2015)			
Standard Climate Change Indicators in Program Element 4.8: Environment (*) Required if applicable, according to GCC Indicator Summary Sheet updated June 10, 2015			
Number	Category	Indicator	Activity Report
4.8-7*	GHG Emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance	0
4.8.2-14*	Institutional Capacity	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	0 ³
4.8.2-26*	Adaptive Capacity	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance	0 ⁴
4.8.2-6	Training	Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance	200 during CEADIR's training session at the LEDS Global Partnership
4.8.2-10*	Investment Mobilized	Amount of investment mobilized in U.S. dollars, from private and public sources, for climate change as supported by USG assistance	0
4.8.2-27	Technical Assistance	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders	131 (ECAM, Jamaica, Mexico, and Peru)
4.8.2-28	Legal/Policy Environment	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	0
4.8.2-29	Training	Number of person-hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance	400 during CEADIR's training session at the LEDS Global Partnership meeting
4.8.2-31	Energy Efficiency	Expected lifetime energy savings from energy efficiency or energy conservation, as a result of USG assistance	0

³ No baseline assessments completed for measuring increase in institutional capacity.

⁴ No baseline assessments completed for measuring increase in institutional capacity.

4.8.2-32*	Clean Energy Installed	Clean energy generation capacity installed or rehabilitated as a result of USG assistance	0
4.8.2-33*	Clean Energy at Financial Closure	Clean energy generation capacity supported by USG assistance that has achieved financial closure	0
4.8.2-34*	Projected GHG Emissions – Clean Energy	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to clean energy as supported by USG assistance	0
Relevant Standard Indicator in 4.4.1: Modern Energy Services			
4.4.1-31	Energy Services	Number of beneficiaries with improved energy services due to USG assistance	0
Custom Climate Change Indicators			
N/A	Tools, Methods	Number of climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Institutions	Number of institutions established to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Stakeholder Participation	Number of stakeholders participating in the formulation of climate change policy as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Access to Information	Number of stakeholders requesting and accessing climate information and predictions, analysis, and decision support tools as a result of USG assistance	278 (78 from October CEADIR series participation and 200 from LEDS GP annual meeting training session. Of the 78 from October CEADIR series, 32 were female and 46 male.)
N/A	Barriers Reduced	Number of technical, institutional, and/or financial barriers to the widespread adoption of adaptive strategies addressed as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Strategies Communicated	Number of knowledge communication centers, dialogue platforms, and/or web-based platforms that relay information on effective adaptation strategies as a result of USG assistance	1
N/A	Reduced Carbon Intensity	Change in carbon intensity of energy supply	0
N/A	Fuel Switching	Amount of energy displaced with lower carbon fuels as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Lifetime Emissions Reductions	Anticipated GHG reductions over technology lifetime, as a result of USG assistance (measured in metric tons of CO ₂	0

		equivalent)	
N/A	Climate Resilient LEDS	Number of LEDS planning and implementation activities incorporating resilience to climate change	0
N/A	Safeguards	Number of measures (e.g. safeguards) in place to address social and environmental issues related to low emission development as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	GHG Inventories	Number of sector-specific GHG inventories showing improvement as a result of USG assistance	0

4.2 SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES (SL)

Table 6 lists the progress on the GCC required and optional indicators for the Sustainable Landscapes Pillar.

Table 6: CEADIR's USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Sustainable Landscapes

USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Sustainable Landscapes (updated June 10, 2015)			
Standard Climate Change Indicators in Program Element 4.8: Environment (*) Required if applicable, according to GCC Indicator Summary Sheet updated June 10, 2015			
Number	Category	Indicator	Activity Report
4.8-7*	GHG Emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions, estimated in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent, reduced, sequestered, and/or avoided as a result of USG assistance	0
4.8.2-14*	Institutional Capacity	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	0 ⁵
4.8.2-26*	Adaptive Capacity	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance	0 ⁶
4.8.2-6	Training	Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance	200 during CEADIR's training session at the LEDS Global Partnership
4.8.2-10*	Investment Mobilized	Amount of investment mobilized in U.S. dollars, from private and public sources, for	0

⁵ No baseline assessments completed for measuring increase in institutional capacity.

⁶ No baseline assessments completed for measuring increase in institutional capacity.

		climate change as supported by USG assistance	
4.8.2-27	Technical Assistance	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders	5 (Mangroves global support task)
4.8.2-28	Legal/Policy Environment	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	0
4.8.2-29	Training	Number of person-hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance	400 during CEADIR's training session at the LEDS Global Partnership meeting
4.8.2-35	Projected GHG Emissions – Sustainable Landscapes	Projected greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided through 2030 from adopted laws, policies, regulations, or technologies related to sustainable landscapes as supported by USG assistance	0
4.8.2-36	Sustainable Landscapes Livelihood Co-benefits	Number of people receiving livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary) associated with the implementation of USG sustainable landscapes activities	0
Custom Climate Change Indicators			
N/A	Tools, Methods	Number of climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Institutions	Number of institutions established to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Stakeholder Participation	Number of stakeholders participating in the formulation of climate change policy as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Access to Information	Number of stakeholders requesting and accessing climate information and predictions, analysis, and decision support tools as a result of USG assistance	278 (78 from October CEADIR series participation, plus 200 from LEDS GP annual meeting training session. Of the 78 from October CEADIR series, 32 were female and 46 male.)
N/A	Barriers Reduced	Number of technical, institutional, and/or financial barriers to the widespread adoption of adaptive strategies addressed as a result of USG assistance	0

N/A	Strategies Communicated	Number of knowledge communication centers, dialogue platforms, and/or web-based platforms that relay information on effective adaptation strategies as a result of USG assistance	1
N/A	Lifetime Emissions Reductions	Anticipated GHG reductions over technology lifetime, as a result of USG assistance (measured in metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent)	0
N/A	Safeguards	Number of measures (e.g. safeguards) in place to address social and environmental issues related to low emission development as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	GHG Inventories	Number of sector-specific GHG inventories showing improvement as a result of USG assistance	0

4.3 ADAPTATION (AD)

4.3.1 OVERVIEW

Table 7 lists progress on the GCC required and optional indicators for the Adaptation Pillar.

Table 7: CEADIR's USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Adaptation

USAID Global Climate Change Indicators for Adaptation (updated on June 10, 2015)			
Standard Climate Change Indicators in Program Element 4.8: Environment (*) Required if applicable, according to GCC Indicator Summary Sheet updated June 10, 2015			
Number	Category	Indicator	Activity Report
4.8.2-14^{*7}	Institutional Capacity	Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	0 ⁸
4.8.2-26[*]	Adaptive Capacity	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change as a result of USG assistance	0
4.8.2-6	Training	Number of people receiving training in global climate change as a result of USG assistance	200 during CEADIR's training session at the

⁷ According to the GCC Indicators Summary Sheet updated June 10, 2015, 4.8.2-14 is required if a climate change adaptation activity is unable to report on 4.8.2-26.

⁸ No baseline assessments completed for measuring increase in institutional capacity.

			LEDS Global Partnership
4.8.2-10*	Investment Mobilized	Amount of investment mobilized in U.S. dollars, from private and public sources, for climate change as supported by USG assistance	0
4.8.2-27	Technical Assistance	Number of days of USG funded technical assistance in climate change provided to counterparts or stakeholders	33 (Jamaica)
4.8.2-28	Legal/Policy Environment	Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	0
4.8.2-29	Training	Number of person-hours of training completed in climate change as a result of USG assistance	400 during CEADIR's training session at the LEDS Global Partnership meeting
Custom Climate Change Indicators			
N/A	Tools, Methods	Number of climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Institutions	Number of institutions established to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Stakeholder Participation	Number of stakeholders participating in the formulation of climate change policy as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Vulnerability Assessments	Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Livelihoods	Percent change in household income generated from climate-resilient livelihood activities as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Disaster Loss	Percent change in losses from weather and climate-related disasters as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Access to Information	Number of stakeholders requesting and accessing climate information and predictions, analysis, and decision support tools as a result of USG assistance	402 (202 from October and November CEADIR series participation, plus 200 from LEDS GP annual meeting training session. Of the 202 from the CEADIR series, 93 were female and 109

			male.
N/A	Barriers Reduced	Number of technical, institutional, and/or financial barriers to the widespread adoption of adaptive strategies addressed as a result of USG assistance	0
N/A	Strategies Communicated	Number of knowledge communication centers, dialogue platforms, and/or web-based platforms that relay information on effective adaptation strategies as a result of USG assistance	2
N/A	Climate Resilient LEDS	Number of LEDS planning and implementation activities incorporating resilience to climate change	0

4.4 REDUCING GENDER GAPS

There were no gender gap reduction activities during the reporting period, with the exception of the overview of gender mainstreaming in energy and climate change activities as part of the Mexico Energy Assessment for GHG Emissions Mitigation report.